HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8 30-A Trip NADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert. PALMER'S THEATRE S 15 Jupiter.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT-7-Royal Hungarian

PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-Old Jed Prouty

Inoex to Advertisements

Page.	Col	Page.	Col
Amusements11	2000	Marriages and Deaths 7	
Announcements 12	5	Miscelinneous 8	
Auc. Sale Real Estate 8	5	Miscelianeous 12	4.
Bankers & Brokers 11	1	Miscellaneous 9	
Bank Reports 10	6	Musical Instruments.11	
Business Chances 9	3	New Publications 8	1-
Businesa Notices 6	1	Ocean Steamers 11	
Country Board11	- 6	Political Notice 7	
Dividend Notices10	0	Proposals	2.
Dressmaking 9		Real Estate 8	
Domes. Sits. Wanted 9	6-8		- 04
Excursions	G	Special Notices 7	
Financial10	3.0	Savings Banks 10	
For Sale 9	3	Steamboats 8	
Help Wanted 9	2	Summer Resorts11	
Horses & Carriages. 9	3	Sum. Resert Guldes . 21	
Hotels 8	- 1	Teochers 8	
Instruction 9	1.2	The Turt	
Logal Notices 11	5	Work Wanted 9	

Business Notices.

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MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Prince Bismarck arrived in Vienna, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the that the forces which nominated Cleveland had people. === The Governor of the Brazillan State made their selection, not because he was a fair of Rio Grande do Sul has been deposed by the exponent of his party's ideas on coinage and deperture of Da Fonseca. —— The Liberals won finance, but because he wasn't. The third claim the municipal election in Rome.

Domestic .- About one-half the delegates to the Democratio National Convention reached of the delegates Chicago: a caucus from the silver-producing States was held. An electric car containing twenty-five people was overturned at Cleveland, and several were se rlously hurt, ==== Militia have been sent to the sota Company's mines, Tower, Minn., where trouble is feared from strikers.

City and Suburban.-The Aurania and Alash had a long and exciting race across the ocean. Typographical Union No. 6, at a special meeting, adopted resolutions declaring its strict neutrality in politics. - The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., denounced Tammany Hall.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Warmen and generally fair, but with the chance of a Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 72 5-8.

It is not generally known that the new Republican National Committee, appointed at Minneapolis, will hold its first meeting in Washington on Monday next. The organization will then be perfected and plans for carrying on the campaign considered. The situation is too well understood to make it necessary to call attention to the importance of this meeting and the gravity of the work before the committee.

The return of General Grubb, who is about to resign the post of Minister to Spain, stimulates interest in State politics in New-Jersey General Grubb is a candidate for the Republithat he made in 1889 will make him a strong one when the time for holding the convention comes. The Democrats are in a strait betwixt two or more in the matter of a candidate, being handicapped by the bad record of their party Jersey City a few weeks ago proclaims what may be accomplished in the State at large, if ciples, its works and its aspirations. the Republicans go to work in the right way and keep at it.

The "contingency" which is to take David B. Hill to Chicago has not yet arrived. The Senator is still in Washington, possessing his soul with as much patience as he can summon up. It may be taken for granted that he keeps constantly and minutely informed regarding the situation in the convention city, and we have no doubt that he has his gripsack packed, ready to run for a train at a moment's notice if the "contingency" should heave into sight. common anxiety" is a feeble phrase indeed to describe the ex-Governor's state of mind in reference to the prize which he imagines is within an inch or two of his grasp.

No significant change has taken place in the ranks of the contending factions at Chicago in the last twenty-four hours, or, for that matter, since the clans began to gather. Late on Saturday night it was decided that the Syracuse anti-snappers were doing their friend, Cleveland, more harm than good, and so they were suppressed, despite much wriggling and whining on their part. They will have no share in the convention. The fact is, they took themselves entirely too seriously; which is a habit ing its way from Tibet along the steep flanks of ex-Mayor Grace, if not of all his associates. The May convention had altogether too narrow a bit of ground to stand on, and not many people will be surprised to learn that its repreante-convention proceedings continue tame in sians. The Chinese are very much in earnest

of the dark horses promises to be Senator Gorman, though he professes unbounded loyalty to the ex-President.

Tammany has not silenced the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr. Yesterday he-to use his own expression and forcible language-applied some more "soap to a foul city government"; and next Sunday he promised to give it another dose. Mr. Dixon's charges are not new, but they are shamefully true, and they cannot be repeated too often until the people rise in their might and throw off the incubes that has so long oppressed them. Mr. Dixon did not deal tenderly with the man who has haled him into a police court, declaring that in the choice of Koch as president of the Excise Board "our administration touches the lowest tide of mud and degradation." Mayor Grant, t.o, was handled without gloves. Tammany is clearly getting more than it bargained for when it "tackled" this courageous young minister.

WHICH IS REPRESENTATIVE!

For the credit of the country we have not concealed our preference for Cleveland over Hill as the Democratic Presidential nominee. But in doing so, we have spoken from our point of view, not from that of the Democratic party. Looking simply at the merits of the question, that man should be nominated, of course, who best represents the Democracy as a body and its principles. Nobody can seriously claim that Cleveland is that man without denying to him almost all the attributes and purposes which his principal supporters claim as the ground of their attachment. By so much as he stands for free trade, undoubtedly he does represent a clear majority of his party. And yet, so negative, apologetic and cowardly is that party, that with the greatest majority in the House of Representatives which was ever conceded to any party in the history of the country, elected, as they all claimed at the time, upon the clear issue of Protection or Free Trade, with the McKinley bill as the expression of the Protective idea, and the Mills bill of the Free-Trade idea,-even in these circumstances, the De mocracy in Congress has repudiated Cleveland, Carlisle and Mills, has not attempted to repeal the McKinley bill, has offered no substitute for it, and has confined its attacks on Protection to three out of 2,500 of the items scheduled by the L1st Congress. So that, as the record stands, even in the character of a Free-Trader, Mr. Cleveland's claim to be representative is debatable. But, certainly, if he does not represent his

party in that sentiment, he does not in anything else. It is an argument now being warmly used in his behalf at Chicago that he satisfies the conservative business men; that he is "safe" on the silver question, and, as such, most available for the great object of getting votes. No doubt Mr. Cleveland does stand for the Eastern idea on this subject. But where does his party stand? In thirty-one States the Democratic party has declared for free coinage. The Demo cratic Senators have repeatedly supported freecoinage bills, with scarcely an exception among them, and in half a dozen Congresses the Demo eratic Representatives to the varying number of from two-thirds to three-fourths of their total strength have voted for free coinage whenever they could get the chance. There is no issue more prominently before the country to-day than the silver question. Mr. Cleveland's candidacy as the representative of Democratic opinion on that subject would be a grotesque fraud. Every person with an atom of sense would know exponent of his party's ideas on coinage and of which much is made for Cleveland is that he honestly believes in the reform of the Civil Service. It is admitted by the gentlemen who have sought to appropriate this reform and to make its name mean their peculiar theories and views, that Cleveland's record for reform is somewhat blurred and blotted. But they amiably offer to forgive him and say that no matter what he does, his heart is true to the reform. By so much as this is the fact, however, it proves him to be a bad Democrat. On the whole, every candid man must acknowledge that the things which are alleged to commend Cleveland as a candidate damn him as a Democrat. If they are true, he does not represent

his party. If they are false, he is a humbug. Senator Hill, on the other hand and beyond all doubt, does embody his party's faith and prejudices. He is always and intensely a negative force. He is essentially an obstructor and an oppositionist. His convictions are always susceptible of that arrangement which best serves his interests at a given time. He has one motive-ambition; one purpose-success, and all means are good means which tend to secure the triumph of his party and himself. He allows no abstract principle to stand in his way. He believes anything or nothing as seems on each occasion most profitable. platform of protection and the gold standard would suit him as well as a platform of free trade and free silver if he thought the chances for success were equal, and he would agree to any form of straddle which had the most votes in it. He believes in stealing elections if they can nomination for Governor, and the good run are not to be wen fairly. He hates nothing so much as reforms and reformers, and with this character and this record he has obtained more votes and larger majorities than any Democratic candidate who ever ran for office in the State of New-York. If the convention at Chicago is and of Governor Abbett. What was done in honest, it will nominate Hill. He is a Democrat-a luminous illustration of his party's prin-

TWO TARTARS IN CONFLICT.

The announcement that China has sent a considerable body of troops to the Pamirs to maintain the interests of the Empire there is not devoid of serious significance. Indeed, it is one of the most menacing moves yet made in the great game that is being played in Central Asia. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Russia, with characteristic aggressiveness, planted her standards upon the Roof of the World," and laid claim to the whole of that desolate tableland on which the boundaries of the world's greatest three empires meet. Not only did the Czar thus seize upon Indo-British-or Afghan, which means the same-and Chinese territory, but he claimed control as well of the mountain passes leading from Turkestan straight down into the valleys of the Indus and the Tarim, in the Indian and Chinese empires. England promptly protested against this freebooting, so vigorously that the Russians were glad quickly to retire from the Afghan territory, and to relinquish their claims thereto. China also protested, but, for the time, with less success.

Words having failed, the Celestials now resort to stronger means. An army is now makof the Kuen-Lung Mountains. It will strengthen the defences of Kashgar and Yarhand, and then go up to the Kisil Yart, to see what the children of the Little Father are

the voting begins. In that case the most likely cially on the rivers Ili and Amoor. And they have done so with slowly but steadily increasing severity. They are tired of being treated as game by a nation of their own blood and then he will be distrusted by all sides. no more civilized than themselves. The blows struck by England and France they endure, as a dog endures the blows of his master. But when Rossia assails them, it is the attack of another dog, and they bite savagely in return.

It is not to be expected that a great war will now ensue. Russia will probably retreat before the advancing hosts of China. But if not, if she should decide to make a stand in the Pamirs, and hold on to the stolen property, there would be an interesting struggle. course, Russia, in military science, is far superior to China. But then China has the enormous advantage of position. The Pamir plateau, as a seat of war, is far remote from Russia's base of supplies, while it is comparatively close to China's. The latter Power can put a million men there as easily as the former can put a thousand. And then, too, China vastly outnumbers her antagonist in fighting population. In case of a general war between the two empires, China could send army after army against Russia, that would be like swarms of locusts living on the country and devouring it as they advance. So this act on the part of China is not to be taken lightly. She is able to cope with her aggressor, and she means to do so, and Russia must either relinquish the portion of the Roof of the World she has unjustly seized, or fight.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF EMIN.

The return of Emin Pacha in good health to Bukoba, where he has rejoined his chief lieutenant, Dr. Stuhlman, will be commonly spoken of, perhaps, as the refutation of another silly lie about the German explorer. But in reality it is not that. The report of his death was far more credible than the supposition that he would survive his latest heroic service. Since he went back to Africa, however, numerous romantic stories have been put in circulation for which there seems to have been no foundation. He was reported to have repossessed his old province and there resumed his benignant rule. But in truth he has not been near the scene of his most famous exploits, nor made any attempt in the line of conquest or government. He has been engrossed in exploration, following chiefly on Stanley's most recent trail, but making large and important contributions to the sum of geographical and geological knowledge.

Returning early in the winter from a surveying expedition to Lake Albert Edward he and his party came upon the miserable relics of a slave-hunter's raid. Numerous victims of smallpox had been left to die in their chains. and the infection attacked several of Emin's men. With characteristic unselfishness he sent Dr. Stuhlman forward with those who were able to march while he stayed behind to nurse the sick. The knowledge of this noble act of self-sacrifice gave rise to the repeated reports of his death; and not unnaturally, for the exposure was complete and the conditions unfavorable to escape. But the serene and valiant spirit which has conquered so many adversities did not surrender to the pestilence. Emin has given another splendid proof of his devotion to duty, and has returned to the borders of civilization with new claims upon the respect and admiration of the world.

THE CHICAGO DILEMMA.

Senator Hill's letter in favor of free bimetallic coinage, and avowing his indignation at the "rapacity of the gold monometallists," finishes his title to be considered the most remarkable demagogue extant. It will hardly bring him the favor of a single silver man, because they do not trust his sincerity, nor have any confidence that he would not turn gold monometallist himself in two minutes for the sake of a nomination. Observers at Chicago are already convinced that Hill's New-York supporters have no expectation of his nomination, and are only using him as a club with which to strike down Cleveland, and intend, if they can, to nominate Flower, or a Western man with Flower second, in order to get the office and power of the Governor into the hands of Lieutenant-Governor

Sheehan. It is quite possible that this underground plotting may turn the scale in favor of Mr. Cleveland. Senator Gorman might be nominated, with better chances of success than some others, but Governor Flower could hardly be put on the ticket with him, so that the large vote of New-York may be bartered off to somebody else. Mr. Gorman does not go about with his eyes shut, and is likely to detect such a combination as soon as any one, and there is not much room for doubt that he would prefer the nomination of Mr. Cleveland to that of any Western man. If satisfied that be could not be chosen himself, he might throw all the votes he could influence over to the ex-President, in order to end the struggle and prevent accidents. Nor can such bartering ever be kept entirely secret. If New-York makes a trade with Illinois, for example, there are sharp men in Indiana, Kentucky and Iowa who will soon detect the plan, and the friends of Gray, of Carlisle or Boies are apt in that case to become the friends of Cleveland.

It seems to be admitted even by Mr. Cleveland's most bitter opponents that he will have a clear majority of the convention at the start, and the majority can, if it chooses, set aside the two-th.rds rule, which is, after all, nothing Lut a custom of the party, by many at the North regarded as an oppressive and offensive telic of pro-slavery domination. On the other hand, a candidate having a clear majority is not easily beaten, when the minority is scattered, as it must be in this case, among several candidates. To observers at a distance, it appears that the only influence by which Mr. Cleveland's nomination can be prevented is the growing conviction of shrewd Democratic leaders that he cannot be elected. Mr. Whitney and his associates will do everything in their power to uproot this impression, but a record of defeat is not easily explained away. To say that Cleveland was betrayed in 1888 is only to suggest the question whether he will not be stabbed in

Democrats who fear his nomination have one great difficulty to overcome. That is to find another candidate upon whom they can unite who is likely to do better on the whole than Mr. Cleveland. It is not so much a question of personal popularity, as of position on National coinage of silver, would lose many thousand man known to be opposed to free coinage would Mr. Cleveland, and would be apt to lose some favors removal of duties on iron and copper ore would be likely to lose the Virginias. Tennessee, Michigan and Montana, while one opposed to that change would lose votes of Free-Traders in great number. Mr. Cleveland is weak in the wool-growing States, but a cantives will get nothing in Chicago except a doing there. And when they get there, there didate opposed to free wool would not get the Outside of this episode the will be a bad quarter of an hour for the Rus- support of Eastern and Southern Free-Traders It is not as easy as it used to be to nominate a

try to run a man who has no record and will not commit himself on National questions, for

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

In spite of merchandise exports amounting to \$1,023,000,000 in a twelvementh, and in eleven months ending with May exceeding imports by \$210,269,602, more than \$7,000,000 gold went to Europe last week. It cannot be denied that this fact seriously disturbed the Street, and there was much questioning about the cause. It was the chief reason why stocks advanced scarcely at all, though a powerful Western combination undertook to lift prices, and had great aid from the splendid improvement in crop prospects. The biggest wheat crop ever grown with the possible exception of the last, has now begun to come forward, and the weather at the West is remarkably favorable for corn and other grain, so that the railroads have before them another year of heavy traffic, and yet the average price of railroad stocks at the close was but \$65.90 per share, against \$65.76 per share the week before. The bull movement ran against a stone wall. It is said that gold is only sent just now in

preparation for payments of interest and dividends abroad July 1. But this explanation explains Why have not exports exceeding imnothing. ports by \$210,000,000 in cleven months sufficed to provide for the interest and dividends? Why is gold taken from this country when money is lending at half of 1 per cent at London? course, foreign sales of American stocks must have been heavy, but why have foreigners been selling so largely when American railroads are earning more than ever? Two chief causes appear-the serious depression of business and in fustry abread in consequence of short crops last year, and want of confidence in the stability of American currency on account of the silver agitation. The men who have done most to smash down prices are the men whose unxledy for higher prices prompts a frantic demand for more money

The week has been one of notable improvement in the business outlook. It was said not long ago, when people were complaining that the grow ing grain had been drowned out by the deluge at the West, that a single week of hot weather would put an end to the fear of short crops Rarely has there been so sudden and universal a change in expectations regarding the growing crops as during the past week. With more acreage in wheat than a year ago, and with spring wheat in as good condition June 1 as it was last year, and winter wheat only 8 per cent lower, the improvement of two weeks makes people question whether the coming yield may not closely approach the phenomenal yield of 1891. The price for June has fallen 2 1-2 cents during the past week, and 6 cents in a fortnight, and the quantity still in farmers' hands is so large that receipts at Western points last week were 3,373,325 bushels, making over 6,000,000 bushels since June 4. Exports are still large, in two weeks 6,389,143 bushels from both coasts, flour included, but it is plain enough that a heavy surplus must be carried over to the new year. Speculation raised corn 2 1-8 cents and oats a fraction, but with favoring weather the yield of both may yet be very large.

Cotton has fluctuated more than usual during the past week, closing with a decline of threesixteenths. Highly favorable weather prompted a larger yield than was foreshadowed by speculative and Alliance, or even by official reports, and the stock of American cotton in sight, though 100,000 bales smaller than a week ago, is still 1,000,000 bales larger than a year ago, while receipts from plantations steadily exceed last year's. Only 123,000 bales have yet to come into sight in two months and a half to make the crop of 1891 a full 9,000,000 bales, and 58,000 have come into sight in two weeks. Coffee and oil are a little lower than a week ago, but pork products are a hade higher. The fear that the anti-option bill might be passed has affected the cotton and some other markets not a little, but it is not to be expected that the Senate will suffer a measure so unreasonable in many of its provisions to go

It is abstrd to say that business is not large when clearing house exchanges outside New-York for half of June exceed those of last year by more than 10 per cent. The gain in railroad earnings is not quite so large, on seventy-nine roads for the first week of June only 6.2 per cent, though larger on the roads reporting for the second week. The volume of foreign commerce is also ex traordinary. Imports at New-York for two weeks have been 21 per cent larger than for the same, week last year, and exports from New-York for -2 per cent larger, which does not indicate stagnation in business. truth is that the country never has done a large a business at this season in any previous year as it is now doing, for even the unprecedented record of June, 1890, will be surpassed this month in the values exchanged; notwithstanding that prices are considerably lower.

The weekly capacity of iron furnaces in blast June 1 was 175,174 tons, against 177,886 May 1, showing a moderate decline. Last year the output was only 146,782 tons June 1, but rose July 1 to 171,115 tons. This year there may be considerable decrease in July, as the customary closing for repairs is likely to be more general if not more prolonged than usual, but there is much apprehension of a long strike at Pittsburg and the West, manufacturers having proposed a reduction of wages in order to meet Southern competition. With many establishments it is said that the only alternative is a reduction of wages or abandonment of the field to competitors having cheap hoor at the South. Yet the indus try is not accumulating iron, for the reported stocks in May increased at the South, but in the whole country decreased over 26,000 tons, and the demand for most finished products has clearly increased. Of the other great industries, not one appears to be doing less than a year ago, and in cotton and boots and shoes, hardware and building materials, the increase is considerable. The anthracite coal combination proposes another advance in prices for July 1, although the trade is decidedly dull already.

The public patience has been badly strained by the numerous and needless delays in the trial of Burton C. Webster, not to mention the unsatis factory conclusion of the first trial, which might have been prevented by greater care in selecting the jury, and by more energy on the part of the prosecution. The second trial of the assassin of Charles S. Goodwin has already been postponed twice within the last month. It was set peremptorily for trial on last Monday, but Justice Ingraham listened to pleas for delay and granted another adjournment for a week. There should not be an hour's further postponework of selecting a jury begin at once

Ex-Mayor Howell has been again elected president of the bridge trustees after an interregnum of one year. But, in the classic language of Mr. Toots, it is of no consequence. At all events it is of the least consequence. Mr. Howell has been tried in this office and his capabilities issues. A candidate from the West, who is thoroughly tested. He will do no better during not known to be unflinchingly opposed to free the coming year than in former years. What is needed in bridge affairs is not a restoration of the votes in close Eastern States. But a Western status quo, but a thorough-going reorganization, As far as the travelling public is concerned and be most unlikely to unite all the opponents of as long as the present system is retained, it will make no difference whether the bridge presidency Southern and Western States. A candidate who is held by a representative of the Tammany ring or the McLaughlin ring.

No observant person can full to note the eagerness of Tammany judges to render decisions in favor of liquor-dealers. It is notorious that the go to the extreme verge of the law in granting and renewing licenses, but in a number of cases where they have made adverse decisions, they ante-convention proceedings continue tame in sians. The Chinese are very much in earnest lt is not as easy as it used to be to nominate a have been overruled by the courts. One Tammany judge has rendered at least two decisions bald together, but may disintegrate soon when had to repel the aggressions of Russia, espethrough a hot campaign. The Democrats at putting a most liberal construction upon certain for sixty years.

Chicago will find their troubles thicken if they | provisions of the new law; and now another Tammany judge has ordered a license to be iss for a saloon in the building where the Eleventh District Court is held, on the ground that "premises" is not synonymous with "building." As, in point of fact, the saloon is on the ground floor of the court-room, one flight up, this decision is an uncommonly fine-drawn one.

> As a great many correspondents are beginning to send communications and suggestions interded for The Tribune to Mr. Reid, it is proper to remind them that Mr. Reid has been unable to give personal attention to the editorial or business de tails of The Tribune for over three years past; and it is now obvious that he will not be able to resume control of or active work on the paper for a long time to Correspondents should address The Tribune direct. Letters sent to Mr. Reid would necessarily be returned here, but in the great mass of letters and telegrams now going to him they would surely be delayed and might be lost. It will be remembered that Mr. Reid published in The Tribune an announcement of his withdrawal before taking public office. He has never been able to resume, and, as a matter of fact, has been able to spend only parts of two days in the office since his return.

PERSONAL.

George M. Dallas, one of the new judges of the ew United States Circuit Court of Appeals, has received from Princeton College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The death of General K. S. Protitch, one of the Regents of Servia, has already been mentioned. When King Milan abdicated, in March, 1889, he read his declaration before his Council of Ministers, knelt before his son and took the oath of allegiance. This example was followed by the three Regents whom he appointed. General Protitch had twice been Minister of War, and was a great favorite in the Army. His age was sixty-three.

Bailington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is to have reinforcements, Army in the United States, is to have reinforcem and from the membership of his own family, brother, Commander Herbert H. Booth, has been gated by their father to come to this country be-long to assist in the work of the organization.

Charles E. Green, of Trenton, upon whom Princeton this year conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, took his father's (Chancellor Green's) seat in the Board of Trustees of that college about twenty years ago. As he is also a member of the degree commit-tee, advantage was taken of his absence to bestow this honor. Dr. Green enjoys a high reputation in this honor. Dr. Green enjoys a high reputation in the local profession in New-Jersey, but heavy finan-cial responsibilities and other circumstances have com-pelled him to turn his labors in other directions. His wise counsel has aided greatly in the development of Princeton Collego, and he is deeply interested in the school of science connected therewith.

Dr. James H. McClelland, who has just been elected president of the American Institute of Homocopathy, has been a practitioner in Pittsburg for twenty-five years, and was actively instrumental in establishing a hospital in that city. He is president of the State Board of Health and a met of the American Public Health Association.

One of the stories which the late Chief Burge of Berlin, Forkenbeck, used to tell was of the late Emperor Frederick, who, while Crown Prince, liked to llustrate Bismarch's great influence with the old Kalser. "Yes, gentlemen," the Crown Prince would "if lilsmarck were to propose to my father an alliance with Garlhaldi-nay," said he, pausing, "that is not an extreme enough case, for Garlhaldi is at least a general—if Bismarck were to propose to him an alli-ance with Mazzini, what would happen? At first my father would march up and down the room, exclaiming, Bismarck, Bismarck! what do you mean to make me! Then he would stand still in the middle of the room and say, 'Well, if you are firmly convinced that this thing is indispensable to the interests of the State, there is of course nothing to be done in the end but to put up with it."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Up in Northern Minnesota," says a physician in "The st. Louis Globe-Democrat," "lives a man who entered the service in 1861. He was a very dull fellow, almost a fool. During one of the sortles made by the Confederates at Donelson he received a buckshot in the head. The surgeons could not find it and the wound healed. He returned to duty one of the brightest men in his company, and in time became the brightest men in his company, and in the second lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned home, married a superior woman, prospered in business and was elected sherist of his county. Three years ago his head began to five him a great deal of trouble. He came to St. Paul, and I located the buckshot and removed it. He is now as healthy as ever, but is the same stupid doit that he was before the fight at Fort Donelson."

Miss M.-Now, Hampton, you read the lesson to me

second Rounder-Well, principally because I am afraid I would meet myself going to bed.

He Protests.—Burglar (finshing his dark-lantern in he alare of the sleeper)—If you make a noise you're a lead man! I wan't your money, and I want it quick! There is it?

is if I Billus (only halfawake)—Why, Great Scott, What have you done with the \$25 I gave you ay!—(Chicago Tribung. DEMOCRATIC WARFARE. Reform's the order of the day

In politics and morals, But no reform has yet been seen In Democratic quarrels. No "grease of goose" nor olive oil Nor whistey from the still Can smooth the way or heal the feud Twixt Grover C. and Hill. One wears a pistol in his belt, The other, I believe, Keeps a kulfe stuck in his boot And a razor up his sleeve When men go round prepared like this, We can't expect that men-of-war Will try to keep the psace.
The siar Eyed Goddens of the West,
The honest, "truthful James," Comes out flat-footed with the truth, And even mentions pames; And says, if either of them runs No earthly power can save Their "walking through a slaughter house To find an open grave."

A First Night.—Usber—I can give you a good seat after the first act; the newspaper critics go then. Stander—Don't they come back? Usber—Bless you, no! They only drop in to verify their suspicions.—(Puck. The usually self-contained "Boston Transcript" be-

comes indignantly sareastic over what it terms the galluses girl." After giving her a dressing that she will long remember, and, by the way, charging nothing for the same, it concludes thus: "May the 'galluses girl' never have but the one pair, and may these speedily fade away from the landscape they do not beautify and if she must wear 'om outside her gown, may they be in those Frenchy and feminized forms in which they used to appear when they were called bretelles."

Owing to the fact that the State of California was settled almost exclusively by men, it became the practice of the sterner sex to consult nobody's wishes but ther own in making sales and purchases of real estate, so that unlike most States, the right of dower has never been established there. This legal independence of men and women has not been without its effect on society, and things heat would shock the bon ton here are looked upon with caim indifference there. A well-known classen of Cincinnati who has travelied extensively in the West related to the defeate this morning that he was a few months ago seated at a swell banquet in San Francisco by the side of a young lady whose divorced father was a reader in high-class society. The monotonous flow of small talk was saddenly startled by her exclaiming: "Oh. Mr. E.—, did you know papa had been sued for breach of promise by two women at once?" Our Cincinnatian confessed ignorance, and she continued: "Oh, it's just boo lovely for anything. One is are old lady and the other is a young one, but he settled it in a funny way. He paid one mone, and married the other." "And which did he marry?" queried Mr. E.—, "Why, the young one, of course," came the smalling reply.—(Cincinnati Times-Shr. Owing to the fact that the State of California was citled almost exclusively by men, it became the

"The Buffalo Express," which has long made a special feature of its illustrations in its Sunday issue, quite surpossed its own record last Sunday in its Excise Commissioners are more than willing to graphic and well-executed pictures of the terrible disasters at Titusville and Oll City, Penn. Noah Outdone.-Jenny-Isn't it nasty to have such

request mins? Hello-Yes, but then it's much nicer here than in

THE CONVENTION CITY.

CHICAGO'S ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CROWDS.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN THE REPUBLICAN PATHERING IN 1860 AND THE DEMOCRATIC IN 1892-A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

[FION A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 19 .- It must be admitted that Chicago is pre-eminently the convention city of the Union. It has the advantages, in the first place, of a central location, which makes it the National meeting place for all sections, and then, what is more, its hotel accommodations are ample to absorb the enormous crowds of delegates and shouters and spectators which once in four years flock to the National Conventions. Until to-day the crowds that have been coming in from all quarters have made no perceptible impression upon the ordinary current of affairs except at two or three points where the statesmen and President makers have established head-quarters, and made a business of flying around and getting in sweat and raising as much racket as possible.

At the Auditorium and the Palmer House the rival howlers for the New-York candidates began early, and for two or three days have been increasing in vehemence which is rapidly growing into a pandemonium. The Tammany crowd are at the Auditorium, the Cleveland shouters at the Palmer. Each crowd seems to be in absolute and undisputed possession of the hotel it makes its headquarters, and ordinary guests have a hard time of it. But there are plenty of good hotels where the pressure is not seriously felt and, even when the convention is at the height of what are called its deliberations, and the crowd is at the greatest, no one need go unhoused or unfed.

Between the Chicago of 1860, when the first National Convention was held here, and the Chicago of to-day there is very little resemblance. The half-built city had not then been raised to grade, and one had to go up and down stairs once or twice, and sometimes more, in walking the distance of a block. Since then it has been built up. burned over and rebuilt. The visitor who slept on a staircase at night, caught his meals on the fly and stood wedged in the crowd in the great wigwam all day watching the struggle for the nomination between Lincoln and Seward, would hardly recognize the Chicago of thirty-two years later, with its abundant accommodations, its miles of level streets and solid business blocks, and its still greater wigwam for convention purposes.

FEW POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE,

Between the convention of 1860 and the one which begins its sessions on Tuesday there are still fewer points of resemblance. Think of the men who took part in that great affair of a third of a century ago-of George Ashmun, its president; of Giddings, and Greeley, and Thad Stevens, and John A. Andrew, and Henry Wilson, and David Wilmot, and Preston King, and hundreds moremen of the highest character and most serious purposes, who had come together out of all parties to make a stand for something they believed in and had solemnly resolved to fight for. Contrast them with the little fellows whose

most important business this week is to settle which of several candidates will catch the most votes for a party which is agreed upon nothing except hunger for office. Think, too, of what has happened in these thirty-two years-of the condition in which the country was when the party which begins its wrangling on Tuesday turned it over to the Republicans in 1861, and contrast it with the state of things to-day. And these people, when they get through wrangling among themselves, will resume snarling at the party to which the country owes its prosperity ust as they have been doing for thirty-two years. It is a different Chicago and an altogether dif-

ferent kind of a convention. Thirty-two years

ago this party; with a kind of dim prescience of

defeat in store, went down to Charleston a few

weeks before the Chicago Convention and, after

quarrelling several days, tumbled in two. A little later out in front of Charleston they begun operations on a quite different line, and kept them up through five rather noisy years; the proceedings ending in failure. They came together again in eight years later in Tammany Hall, an uncommonly fit place, and resumed the old business at the old stand. Since then they have been in opposition to every measure intended to promote the peace, maintain the credit; establish the posifirst and then the here read.

Hampton (reading)—See the cow. Can the cow runt in the peace, maintain the credit; establish the position and promote the prosperity of the country. Not that they really intended mischief, but they to tell what he has read.) Get onto the cow. Kin her jiblets run! Betcher die she can run. Kin de cow here jiblets run! Betcher die she can run. Kin de cow to the prosperity of the country. Not that they really intended mischief, but they were the Opposition, and it was necessary that they should antagonize the party in power, which under wise leaders was administering the affairs First Rounder-Why don't you rise earlier, old of the Nation with success. Year by year they have trailed along in the steps of their opponents, fighting in succession all the measures taken for the preservation of the Union, the emancipation of slaves, the maintenance of the Nation's credit and the upholding of the National interests of the whole country. One by one they have conceded that each step taken by the Republicans was wise and patriotic, always excepting the last. They are here to-day, a party that does not dare reaffirm a single position it took and fought for prior to eight years ago, and even now making its most strenuous endeavor to dodge or straddle the issues that are current and uppermost, and yet repeating now the empty of thirty-two years that the ouckle Republicans have shown such incapacity for administering the Government, that they should be turned out, and the party which has obstructed them to be put in their places. Not one of these people flying round here laden with badges and red in the face with much howling for Democracy will say to-day that the war was a failure, or that the National debt ought to be paid in greenbacks, or that Government bonds should be taxed, or that the resumption of specie payment was a gigantic mistake-but they did say all these things violently and viciously when the Republican party was pulling the country out of the perils of bankruptcy into which Democratic administration had plunged it. In the hiscorie perspication they stand out as reckless partisans bent on reaching power at any sacri-

THE SAME OLD GAME.

Here to-day they are playing the same old game, disporting themselves as the only genuine patriots, the only sincere champions of an op-pressed people. It takes two or three years to get them into the perspective which discloses their real relations to the events and issues of their

No one looking in at the hotels, which are the principal headquarters of the factions, could make any mistake as to the political complexion of the convention about to assemble. There is already a afficient infusion of Tammany to give character to it were it not distinguishable otherwise. These round-bellied, shiny-face I fellows, sweating together in the rotundas or clinking glasses at the bars, need no fiery red badges or Hill buttons to designate them. They are of the sort that suggests Tammany at once. Meeting one of them anywhere in New-York one would say involuntarily: "This is a Tammany statesman. He has no doubt been or is now an Alderman, and probably owns . saloon, which causes him to be looked up to Seeing several of them together at Utica or Syracase, one would say: "There must be a State convention in this neighborhood.' Seen at Chicago in considerable numbers, with or without badges, with or without white hats, they forebode a Na tional Convention. Up to the present writing they have not been especially boisterous, though at times their demonstration was somewhat aggressive. The sight of a Cleveland badge irritated them a little, but anything said against Hill or Tammany stirs them up to a white heat. Then they say things about Cleveland and about Fairohild and William R. Grace and other anti-snappers that are quite audible at a distance and gen-

erally of an unfriendly nature. The anti-snappers meantime are not making much disturbance. They differ somewhat in appearance and behavior from the other fellows; are